

THE TIMES.

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THE TIMES COMPANY.

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THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

Southern men who contemplate voting against the Democratic party will do well to read and ponder the following from the letter of Speaker Fowler to the Force Bill.

"It gives to the judge of the United States Circuit Court the power of appointing election officers in the States. It gives the election officers the power to designate an individual number of deputy marshals, who may be employed a number of days prior to each election, at \$5 per day. (A thousand or more might be appointed in each congressional district.)"

"It authorizes the use of the armies of the United States to preserve the peace at the polls. It gives to the judges of the United States courts the power of appointing a canvassing or returning board for each State, who shall certify whom the people have elected to Congress."

"It requires the clerk of the House of Representatives to place on the roll of members, before the action of the persons holding certificates, so that they may participate as members in the organization of the House."

"It authorizes officers of the United States to supervise and control the registration of voters."

"It authorizes such officers to make a house-to-house canvass to ascertain the legality of any registered voter."

"It provides for the payment of all these officers out of the Federal treasury, authorizes the employment of many of them for as much as eight days before an election."

"And finally, it makes permanent appropriation of our money for the execution of the law."

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, affords the solemn sense of my responsibility. If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the divine Being, infuse in power to aid, and constant in a watchful eye over our favored nation.

Yours, very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

"I don't give Rebels in the South votes. I would rather furnish rope to hang every one of them."—General James B. Weaver, People's party candidate for President.

A few years ago Hon. Wayne MacVeagh was one of the most earnest of Republicans, but now that he has left his old party from conscientious motives he has left it forever. His eyes have been fully opened, for in his recent New York speech he said: "The Republican party has so radically changed its standards of public action and its policies of legislation as to merit the phrase which I now deliberately apply to it, that of a 'revolutionary party,' engaged in overturning the most valuable and sacred traditions of our public life, and, unless checked, sure to lead, in my judgment, to the destruction of all respect for what is undoubtedly one of the most important safeguards of our Christian civilization, the right of private property."

Earnest words, and no less earnest because the speaker was honest in their utterance.

A New York special states that Mr. Harrity, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has been busy sizing up the situation in Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey and Connecticut. Hon. Basil Gordon, the National Committeeman from Virginia, had a long consultation with Mr. Harrity about that State, and satisfied the chairman that the Old Dominion will be safe for Cleveland and Stevenson. As to West Virginia, Mr. Harrity had detailed reports in writing. These informed him that the Republicans, under the lead of Steve Elkins, are making the most strenuous efforts to carry the State, and that the fight there will be a hard one clear up to election day. New Jersey and Connecticut are also considered safe for the Democracy.

The registration in New York City by long odds is the largest that has ever been seen. In the two days there has been a total registration of 201,576, notwithstanding that the first day was seriously interfered with by the Columbian celebration. This is very surprising, exceeding the most sanguine expectations, and running ahead of the registration of 1891 by 138,841. This indicates active Democratic organization and interest. The figures are regarded as insuring the success of the Democratic electoral ticket in New York beyond any reasonable doubt. The Democrats are jubilant and the Republicans are correspondingly depressed.

Sincere sympathy with the President over the illness of Mrs. Harrison is very commendable, but all this gush which is being indulged in by some Republican papers for political effect is very disgusting.

HAS GOLD APPRECIATED OR HAS SILVER DEPRECIATED?

Our recent article giving the ratios between gold and silver each year from 1873 (the year the act of Congress demonetizing it was passed) to the present time and the amount of silver turned out by the mines during the same period, which showed that the ratio between them widened as the output of silver increased, puzzled the free silver men hereabouts very badly. In a discussion which it evoked with an advocate of free silver the latter claimed that during that period gold had seriously appreciated in its purchasing power, and he insisted that the widening of the difference in market values between the two metals was as much due to the appreciation and growing scarcity of gold as it was to the increasing quantity of silver. This has caused us to look into that matter, and we lay the results of our investigations before our readers this morning.

The most valuable work for discussions of this sort that has ever been published is Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, just out, and we have taken from our facts from it. We have taken five articles of British imports and nine articles of British exports, and have given the prices of these in 1871 and in 1889, with the average price in the meantime. These articles are selected from the tables on pages 47, et seq. We have taken from a large number of articles priced by him such as we thought most stable in value and likely to be affected least by the fluctuations of supply and demand. Mulhall's prices are all in gold and given in English money, which we have turned into American money, valuing the shilling at twenty-four (24) cents. The articles priced are as follows:

BRITISH IMPORTS.		Average
		1871. 1889. time.
Brandy (gallon).....	\$ 1.74 2.30	\$ 2.04
Butter (cwt.).....	24.00 25.44	25.80
Sheep (each).....	0.36 8.40	10.20
Sheep skins (each).....	0.52 5.24	6.20
Wool (cwt.).....	12.00 13.20	12.60

BRITISH EXPORTS.		Average
		1871. 1889. time.
Beer (barrel).....	\$18.48 \$18.00	\$19.32
Boots (dozen pair).....	14.40 13.00	14.00
Cloth (12 yards).....	8.12 9.84	9.40
Cloth (6 yds).....	2.40 2.40	2.40
Cordage (cwt.).....	13.44 12.24	12.12
Gunpowder (cwt.).....	12.00 13.92	13.68
Linens, prin'd (100 yds.).....	16.08 12.72	14.28
Silk (12 yards).....	8.88 9.72	9.30
Yarn Linen (cwt.).....	32.64 32.64	32.48

The most instructive table for the purposes of the discussion given by Mulhall is perhaps one of the wages of seamen, which is as follows, the rate being given in shillings and reduced to dollars and cents, at twenty-four (24) cents to the shilling:

Rate per Month.		Average
		1871. 1889. time.
Voyage.....	18.00 18.00	18.00
Medican.....	\$12.20 \$12.48	\$12.34
No. Am.....	13.20 12.00	12.60
No. Afr.....	12.00 12.00	12.00
India.....	12.00 12.00	12.00
Australia.....	12.00 12.00	12.00

It is very apparent from an inspection of the foregoing tables, that if we regard the commodities dealt with as at all standard in their quality the value of gold has changed very slightly, if any, between 1871 and 1889. Coal and the wages of seamen come perhaps nearer being standard than anything else that could be selected in English commerce, and we find coal remaining almost stationary and the wages of seamen advancing very little and falling in 1889 below what they were in 1875, though higher than they were in 1870. It is also noteworthy that Mulhall states (p. 598) that the wages of colliers averaged 40s. (93 cents) daily in 1884, being exactly what they were in 1870. This, connected with the fact that the price of coal remained almost stationary, is almost conclusive of the fact that the value of gold during that period was almost steady.

Another consideration proceeds conclusively that gold could not have depreciated in value between 1870 and 1890, and that is the amount produced in that time by the mines of the world. Mulhall, following Stoeber, gives (p. 306) a table showing the gold produced in the world in different periods, as follows:

Period.	Tons.	Value in pounds.	Value in dollars.
1821-1829.....	182	23,000,000	115,000,000
1830-1839.....	533	82,000,000	410,000,000
1840-1849.....	911	128,000,000	640,000,000
1850-1859.....	1,001	130,000,000	650,000,000
1860-1869.....	1,006	127,000,000	635,000,000
1870-1879.....	1,781	250,000,000	1,250,000,000
1880-1889.....	2,922	410,000,000	2,050,000,000
1890-1891.....	1,422	20,000,000	100,000,000
1891-1892.....	203	28,000,000	140,000,000
1892-1893.....	248	37,000,000	185,000,000
1893-1894.....	2,018	282,000,000	1,410,000,000
1894-1895.....	1,870	250,000,000	1,250,000,000
1895-1896.....	1,885	264,000,000	1,320,000,000
1896-1897.....	1,715	241,000,000	1,205,000,000
1897-1898.....	1,881	260,000,000	1,300,000,000
1898-1899.....	1,967	275,000,000	1,375,000,000

Mulhall's tables are in pounds. The dollar valuations are our own, rating the pound at \$5, which, of course, is not accurate, but it is near enough for illustration. Whoever wishes perfect accuracy can correct it for himself.

In addition to the information furnished by this author, the Director of our Mint has supplied us with a table in his last report showing the production of gold by the mines of the United States since 1870. That table is as follows:

Year.	Value in dollars.	Value in gold.
1871.....	\$43,500,000	\$182
1872.....	39,000,000	182
1873.....	36,000,000	184
1874.....	33,500,000	185
1875.....	33,500,000	186
1876.....	39,000,000	187
1877.....	40,000,000	188
1878.....	51,200,000	189
1879.....	38,000,000	186
1880.....	33,000,000	181
1881.....	34,700,000	

We learn then from Mulhall's table that the production of gold in the world between 1871 and 1878 was \$1,945,000,000, which was within \$25,000,000 of as much as was produced in the world in the first sixty years of the century, which included the ten first years of the early Australian field. We also learn from the tables of the Director of the Mint that the production of gold in the United States has been annually about the same thing in each year since 1870. So that the amount of gold in the world in 1892 is necessarily enormously greater than it was in 1872.

Mulhall tells us also at page 118: "It appears that coinage now absorbs nearly two-thirds of the total stock of gold, whereas, forty years ago it took only 32 per cent."

How then it can be said that gold has appreciated in value during the past twenty years, when it is evident that standard commodities bear the same relative value to gold that they did twenty years back, when it is seen that the stock of gold in the world went on increasing enormously during that period, when it especially increased year by year in the United States and when two-

thirds of the stock of gold went into coinage during that period, whereas only one-third went into it before—how it can be said, in the face of these facts that gold has appreciated in value, passes our comprehension.
The decline in the value of silver necessarily proceeds then from the increase of its stock.

TARIFF OBJECT LESSONS.

The Democratic National Committee are issuing some very attractive and very useful "object lessons" to the voters of the country. They consist of two small tin cards, one made of imported tin-plate and the other made of so-called American tin. On one side of both of these cards are well-executed likenesses of the Democratic candidates, Cleveland and Stevenson, and on the other are legends of very great practical interest to every farmer and other consumer and user of tin in the United States.

Upon the imported tin card is announced: "This card is made of imported tin. It weighs 100 pounds per box and sells in New York city for \$3.20. Out of this amount the United States Government receives \$2.20 by virtue of the McKinley tariff. Therefore without duty it is sold for \$1 per box. The consumer pays \$3.20 per box. Who does the Republican party say pays this tax of 33-1/3 per cent. of landed value? The Democratic party says the consumer pays this tax."

Then on the card of "American tin" is the following exceedingly valuable piece of interesting information: "This plate is sheet steel coated with metallic tin. This 'American' tin-plate was made in this way: First, the finished black steel sheet ready for the process of tinning (forming three-fourths of the entire value of the sheet of tin-plate when finished) was made by British labor out of British materials in Great Britain and imported into the United States."

"Second, The metallic tin with which it is coated was produced in Australia and imported into the United States."

"Third, The tinning pot, or machine in which the black sheet was coated with metallic tin, was made in Great Britain and imported into the United States."

"Fourth, The oil used in the process of tinning was produced in Africa and imported into the United States."

"Fifth, The men who work the tinning pot, that is coat the black plate, were imported into the United States in violation, or evasion, of the Contract Labor Law since the passage of the McKinley bill."

"Sixth, The boys and girls who wait on these men are the only representatives of American labor employed in the making (?) of the 'American' tin-plate."

"It is to support this tinning pot industry that the American people pay an annual tax of \$15,000,000, and the Republican Secretary of the Treasury rules that tin plates so made are tin plates of 'American' manufacture."

These two tin cards tell the whole story of the iniquitous tax imposed on every man, woman and child in the United States, so that a few men may enjoy a monopoly of manufacturing fraudulent "American" tin. Comment is unnecessary, except to say that notwithstanding this tax of 33-1/3 per cent., the so-called "American tin" does not even begin to supply the demands of the people, who are therefore compelled to buy imported tin after all, and are also compelled to pay heavy tribute to a cheap and a swindle in order that the Republicans may have a few more special favorites from whom to fry fat for campaign purposes.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE WEST END.

Our article of yesterday must not be understood as arguing that nothing is to be done towards improving the territory taken into the city until the city is ready to furnish gas, sewers and water there. The bearing of the article in this respect was to show that taxable values would increase there in proportion to the generosity with which the city dealt with the territory. It is the territory that the owners of the fine new residences to be erected there will locate themselves on. These naturally want every convenience, and they are willing to pay for them. In proportion as the city holds out inducements to them they will go up in that quarter, and as they go up the taxable valuation of the region rises.

But the present demands call for no money from the city at all, except by way of an advance by her, to be immediately returned to her. All that is now asked is that she give a uniform grade to the new territory, and open all the streets. The grade is necessary, so that people may know just how and where to build their houses. The whole cost of grading and opening all the streets will be \$50,000, to be paid out at the outset by the city, but to be at once taxed against the property of the district and returned to the city. Those interested say that the building of residences will at once commence in this district if the grade is established and streets opened. There are 75,000 feet in the district. Fifty thousand dollars would be an assessment of about 2-1/2 cents a front foot on this number of feet. We are sure the property owners would be glad to bear the expense—indeed, most of them have petitioned for it—so that all the city has to do is to direct the work to proceed, and the property owners will pay for it. This much, at least, should be done at once.

The Republicans have now reached that stage of apprehension, in which they are prompted, in the language of Mr. Blaine, to claim everything. The last phase of this political frenzy is the confident assertion on the part of some of the organs of the party that New Jersey is going for Harrison and Rld with all the haste which marked the way in which Maine went for Governor Kent. There may be an ulterior object in these claims. While the Republicans are boldly announcing that Democratic States will cast a majority of their votes for the Republican candidates, they are probably aiming to divert Democratic attention from really doubtful States, and thus allow the Republican bubble to be placed there with less danger of detection.

Horses are no respecters of persons. The heir apparent to the throne of Austria was on Tuesday hurled into a ditch while driving, and the Prince of Wales on the same day came very near being turned over into the road while on his way to the station to board the train for London.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT.

A Large Gathering of Visitors Were Present From the Rural Districts.

The court was opened yesterday with great gusto. Everything was regular and in order, and Justice John looked as contented as one of the ribbon bedecked prize winners at the fair grounds. There was quite a gathering of visitors from the rural districts at the court. They had heard of Justice John as the rival of Solomon in the distribution of absolute and impartial justice, and they wanted to see. Three or four of them actually mustered the courage to go up and touch him, and one fellow most likely from Southside Virginia had the hardihood to ask him if he had a tintype which he could take home to his folks. Justice John is very retiring and this marked attention tended a little to make him nervous, so he intimated that they were losing a mighty pleasant morning from the fair, but what was the poultry show to men who began feeding chickens before they got out of homespun slips, hunted every straw stack and barn for hens' eggs and spent many a half day watching for a turkey to go to her nest? What was the cattle show to men whose first vocal efforts were made in calling up the hogs, whose greatest acrobatic feats were performed in catching and holding a sheep to be shorn and whose bare feet had trod every briar path on the farm taking the cows to pasture? They were like the man who, tired of Life, was going to read Puck and Judge. They wanted to see and hear a real, true, live exponent of wit and humor as they are born of, dignity as she is observed and of equity as it is laid down in the golden rule. Then got it all, and after sundry promises to the justice of everything including a package of watermelon seed, a jug of cider, a barrel of apples, a couple of gourds for use at the evening, but he swore that he would not see strange shadows and weird shapes. The Justice thought he had seen "She," the "Mermaid," in the Morris Illusions at the Fair, but Shelton testified that he saw Thomas Johnson sitting at the foot of his bed, Johnson proved an alibi in the flesh, and the case was dismissed.

Mr. John Swift was a knight in the recent tournament, but he stayed a night too long in Richmond, and paid \$2 for being hillyarious.

Mr. C. M. Drewry was fined \$10 for fighting Mr. W. J. Jones. The testimony showed that they were friends, and indeed Mr. Jones will bear marks of this distinguished friendship for some time to come. Mr. Jones was fined \$2 for being too intimate with the common enemy of mankind—Mr. Ardent Spirits.

James Reynolds (colored) was fined \$25 for assaulting Lewis Goldback with a whip. Reynolds is the driver of a dray, and refused to stop his mule when ordered to do so by Mr. Goldback, who is the railroad flagman at Shafer and Broad streets.

Pat Willis, Walter Salmond and Hyman Johnson (all white) were fined for being drunk.

Charles Sparkes and Samuel Lipscomb (colored) were fined \$2.50 each for disorderly conduct.

Morris Anderson's Funeral.

St. Paul's church was filled yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, when all that was mortal of Morris Anderson was slowly borne into its sacred portals by the pall-bearers, mentioned yesterday in this paper, preceded by the assistant rector, Rev. R. P. Williams, and the Rev. Pike Powers. The rector, Rev. Hartley Carmichael, was absent at the Church Convention in Baltimore.

The burial service of the Episcopal Church was used, and the hymn sung by the choir were the well-known ones of "Nearer My God To Thee," "Abide With Me" and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," all from the Church hymnal.

The flowers were very numerous and in good taste, and the interment was in Hollywood.

At St. Peter's School.

After the anniversary exercises at St. Peter's cathedral yesterday morning the three hundred scholars who were in attendance in a body returned to Cathedral Hall, on Marshall street, near Ninth, for the purpose of performing the programme, which was printed in full in The Times of yesterday. The audience was composed solely of the teachers, the school being under the charge of the Xaverian Brothers.

In every detail the programme was carried out with great satisfaction to the teachers and benefit and pleasure to the boys.

The services were enthusiastically conducted, and were from every standpoint a pronounced success.

Must Close on Sunday.

A mass-meeting of all denominations will be held at Dr. Hoge's church at 8 o'clock to-night to endorse the action of Congress in closing the World's Fair on Sunday. At 4 o'clock this afternoon a preliminary meeting will be held in the same place to take steps if the way be clear to form a State Sabbath Association. All who are interested in this great movement are invited to attend. Addresses will be delivered at night by Drs. Hoge, Tudor and Hatcher, and also by Dr. George Field, secretary of the American Sabbath Union.

Governor McKinney will preside and introduce the speakers.

A Cholera Scare.

A reported outbreak of cholera at Helmetta, N. J., created much excitement in that vicinity. Investigation showed that the disease was not cholera, but a violent dysentery, which is almost as sudden and dangerous as cholera. Mr. Walter Willard, a prominent merchant of Jamesburg, two miles from Helmetta, says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has given great satisfaction in the most severe cases of dysentery. It is certainly one of the best things ever made. For sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., 107 east Main street.

\$150. What a Bargain! \$150.

A full 7-1/2 octave, new upright piano with all modern improvements, with a plush stool and embroidered plush scarf, for only \$150! one hundred and fifty dollars—a wonderful Exposition (special) offer.

Walter D. Moser & Co., 1005 Main street.

Hanford's "Julius Caesar."

Hanford's superb scenic production of "Julius Caesar" to-night at the Richmond Theatre is without a rival, and superior to any thing of the kind ever seen in Richmond.

The extensive exhibit of vehicles of the West Plow Company of this city at the Exposition is commented upon by all as the largest and best ever made in the State. It comprises forty-four vehicles for pleasure and business purposes, farm carts, road carts, road wagons, farm, freight and log wagons, none of which are duplicate, of an aggregate cash value of \$3,000.

There are nine other exhibitors in this department whose combined exhibits exceed this one by only six in number, and it is only equaled by six of the largest combined.

In the face of all this the judges in this department awarded the premium for "largest variety and best display" to an exhibit made by a Richmond manufacturer of agricultural vehicles, all of which are for pleasure purposes.

The expressions of opinion made by the public and a sense of the injustice of the award constrained the West Plow Company to enter their protest, which, however, the Society ignored for reasons known only to themselves. A public denunciation of the action of the committee and the numerous sales the company is making from the exhibit are more substantial and more to be appreciated than any honors the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical Society can confer.

THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

The sheet you use is black and rough with snags of sweat and grime, and fraud, and blood and tears: Croaked with the story of men's sins and fears. Of battle and of famine all these years. When all God's children have forgot their birth. And drugged and fought and died like beasts of earth— Give me white paper.

One storm-torn seaman listened to the story. What no man saw, he saw; he heard what no man heard. For answer he comelled the sea To easier men to tell. The secret sea had kept so well. Left blood and rose and tyrannus behind; Selling still woe, that land new-born to find; For all mankind the unstained page unfurled. Where God might write anew the story of the world.

—Edward Everett Hale.

This is Columbus Day. Commercial operations were begun very soon after the new world was found. Overreaching in trade—be it said in shame—an early accomplishment. It is even claimed that the first trained pedestrian was brought out to help overreach in a land deal; notwithstanding an irregular operation in real estate had proved fatal to an ancient lady and gentleman who prevaricated about the proceeds.

But the ethics of trade have improved, and the merchant who expects posterity to rise up and call him blessed will be sure that fair dealing can be classed among his virtues.

Friday is REMNANT DAY. More people come to profit by it as the fame spreads. It has the element in it that all these years have not eradicated from humanity—the love of getting something for nothing, or much for little. These sales are a legitimate way to exercise that longing. Dollars go a long way, and there is not a family in Richmond but that can add to their comforts by coming and buying. Besides, Friday and Saturday are equally good as other days to buy regular lines. Drop in during the day. Some of the little prices—

There are probably 75 of these Gossamers; no cause against them, but they haven't sold rapidly as they ought. Here goes—

Ladies' Electric Stripe Gossamers, lengths 32 to 62 inches. Were \$1.98; to-day, 81c. Ladies' Electric Langtry Gossamers. Were 90c; to-day, 40c. Misses' Hindoo Stripe Circulars, lengths 35 to 40. Were \$1.50; to-day, 80c. Misses' Newport, lengths 32 to 40. Were 60c; to-day, 25c. Misses' Electric Newport, lengths 30 to 33. To-day, 40c.

A table full of Ladies' Jerseys—

were \$1.98 to \$3.35; to-day 75c. were \$1.50; to-day 35c. were \$1.25; to-day 50c.

Even the latter have silk braiding and plaited vest. Black and all colors, including delicate shades.